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whose interest it is to see that exchange methods conform to the best business standards. Whether the reader agrees with the conclusions or not, it will at least be interesting, after hearing general complaints of present methods supported by no particular evidence, to examine the exhibits of the defense, as here presented, and place himself in a position to give an intelligent judgment.

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DAHLINGER, CHAS. W. *The New Agrarianism.* Pp. v, 247. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

The moving power of this discussion is in its attempt at a classification of the industrial consciousness at present investing that sphere of economic activity which centers about agricultural production. Agriculture has lagged so far behind the methodology of "industry" that our economic, political and social equilibrium has been seriously impaired, and the opinion is widespread that the evils arising out of this lack of adjustment have their source in "fundamental errors in the structure and functioning of government."

The argument of the author "is an elaboration of the contention that the complaints of public and private shortcomings, while attributable in part to many causes, are yet primarily the result of the unequal progress being made between agriculture and industry and commerce, with a discussion of measures for bringing agriculture to a parity with them, and an account of what has been accomplished in this direction in other countries" (Preface).

The "measures" by which the proposed adjustment is to be accomplished may be arranged, on the principle of their application, in two classes: one applying to the agricultural producers as individuals; the other to the civic unity, state and nation, of which the agricultural group is a part. As to the first, the author's recommendations may be summed under his appeal for improved business methods on the farm,—"Better business" in the marketing, purchasing and financing of the agricultural operation.

The second order of measures are national in extent, and may be characterized as the industrialization of agriculture in the full historical sense of that expression. The amazing development of the "industries," so-called, and their influence in legislation, have resulted in inequality of social opportunity. The American farmer finds himself isolated. He is expected to furnish the sinews of progress and even of existence, but may not command the organized forces of regulation in his own behalf. He is a contributing member only of the social organization, not an active one. And this denial of participation results in making agriculture uninviting to the ambitious man seeking an opening, a heartless and unsocial drudgery to the man already in it, and in a consequent neglect of the only true and substantial source of national wealth. And thus the problem of agricultural progress becomes a social problem of national significance, and its solution must be approached through education, legislation and the propagandism of the economist; it is a problem that calls at once for the highest order of statesmanship and for thoroughgoing business efficiency on the part of the agriculturist.

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